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BARNES & THORNBURG, LLP			SHEW, JOHN	
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DATE MAILED: 03/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/032,414

Applicant(s)

BRADD ET AL.

Examiner

John L. Shew

Art Unit

2664

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1/25/2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101*

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 11, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Control signals are descriptive matter per se and are not statutory because they are neither physical “things” nor statutory processes. Such claimed control signal do not define any structural interrelationship between the control signal and the other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the control signal to be realized. The language of the claim raises a question as to whether the claim is directed merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a technological art, environment or machine which would result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101 .

Claims 15 and 17 are are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Software is descriptive matter per se and are not statutory because it is neither physical “things” nor statutory processes. Such claimed software do not define any structural interrelationship between the software and

the other claimed aspects of the invention. The software does not perform any pre or post computer processing. It is only a series of steps without any limitation to a practical problem. The language of the claim raises a question as to whether the claim is directed merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a technological art, environment or machine which would result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101 .

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Borella et al. (Patent No. US 6731642 B1).

Claim 6, Borella teaches a call server in a first packet-switched network (Fig. 1, Abstract lines 1-13) referenced by the Gatekeeper 30 which resides in a first Edge Network 14

inclusive of the Caller Station 24, for setting up VoIP calls to a second packet-switched network (FIG. 1, Abstract lines 1-20) referenced by the Internet telephony call between a Caller Station 24 and a Callee Station 26 wherein the callee station resides in a second Edge Network 16, comprising (a) a terminal controller arranged to receive a call set-up request from an originating terminal in the first network (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 7 lines 65-67, col. 8 lines 1-8) referenced by the First Router 18 receiving a SETUP message 80 from the first telephony interface 22 of the Caller Station 24 of Edge Network 14, and provide the originating terminal with an address of an address translator in the first network as its destination address for the call (Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 16-44) referenced by the LOOKUP RESPONSE message containing the assigned public second gatekeeper address for the call and the ALLOCATE ADDRESS message 88 assigning a proxy caller address to be used by the First Router 18 of the first edge network, and (b) an address translator controller arranged to provide to the address translator (Fig. 1, Fig. 3) referenced by the First Router 18 sending a SETUP message 82 to the First Gatekeeper 30, the IP address of the originating terminal as derived from a call set-up request by the terminal controller (col. 4 lines 15-32, col. 5 lines 29-37, col. 8 lines 3-15) referenced by the forward setup message having the private caller address obtained from the original setup message.

Claim 8, Borella teaches including intra-server communication means arranged to communicate with another call server (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 29-64) referenced by the First Gatekeeper 30 sending a Gatekeeper Setup message 92 to Second

Gatekeeper 32, to obtain an IP address for a first address translator (col. 4 lines 15-32, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 54-67) referenced by the Lookup message 94 from the Second Gatekeeper 32 to the Back End Server 34 to obtain the public second router address and private callee address, which is in communication with a destination terminal under the control of the other call server (Fig. 1) referenced by the callee station 27 under the control of Gatekeeper 32, and wherein the address translator controller (Fig. 1) referenced by the First Router 18, is further arranged to provide the IP address of a second address translator (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 46-67, col. 9 lines 1-35) referenced by the Lookup Response 96 of the Second Gatekeeper 32 including the second router address, which is in communication with the originating terminal to the said first address translator and vice versa (Fig. 3, col. 9 lines 13-35) referenced by the established communication of the First Telephony Interface 80 via the First Router 18 to the Second Telephony Interface 28 in both directions.

Claim 9, Borella teaches an address translator in a first network (Fig. 1) referenced by the Router 18 of the first Edge Network 14, comprising (a) a terminal port for communicating with a first terminal in the first network (Fig. 1) referenced by the connection from the Router 18 to the Telephony Interface 22 of Edge Network 14, (b) a translator port for communicating with another address translator in a second network (Fig. 1) referenced by the connection from Router 18 to Router 20 via IP ports wherein router 20 associated to a second Edge Network 16, (c) a control port for communicating with a call server (Fig. 1) referenced by the connection from the Router 18 to the

Gatekeeper 30, wherein when the address translator receives a message addressed to it from the first terminal the address translator replaces its address with an address for the another address translator (Fig. 4, col. 10 lines 13-18, lines 31-60) referenced by the first telephony interface 22 sending data packets to the first router with the source private caller address and the destination proxy private callee address followed by the first router 18 performing network address translation to a public caller address and a public proxy callee address for transmission to the second router 20.

Claim 10, Borella teaches a controller arranged to receive at the control port information relating to an IP address of another address translator (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 29-45) referenced by the First Router 18 receiving an Allocate Address message 88 which contains the address of the first gatekeeper which performs address translations, which is reachable via the translator port (Fig. 1) referenced by the Router 18 in communication with Gatekeeper 30 via the IP backbone through IP ports, and corresponding information relating to an IP address of an originating terminal (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 29-45) referenced by the Address Response message 90 which includes the proxy public caller address, and to pass data received at the terminal port from the originating terminal to the corresponding address translator via the translator port (Fig. 3) referenced by the established Connection between the Second Telephony Interface 28 to the First Telephony Interface 22 via the First Router 18 translator and wherein the data is passed through the Router 18 terminal port.

Claim 11, Borella teaches a control signal (Fig. 3, col. 7 lines 63-67, col. 8 lines 1-15) referenced by the SETUP message 80, that when received by an address translator in a first network (FIG. 1, FIG. 3, col. 7 lines 63-67, col. 8 lines 15) referenced by the SETUP message received by the First Router 18 of the first Edge Network 14, causes the address translator to generate mapping in the address translator the mapping being between an originating terminal in the first network and another address translator in a second network (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 16-52) referenced by the subsequent GATEKEEPER SETUP message 92 to map the first gatekeeper public address with the second gatekeeper public address and the payload of the callee station number and the proxy public caller address wherein the Second Gatekeeper 32 is in a second Edge Network 16, which is in communication with a desired destination terminal in a second network (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 54-67, col. 9 lines 1-35) referenced by the ALLOCATE ADDRESS 102 to establish communication from the Second Gatekeeper 32 to the Second Router 20 for communication to the Callee Station 26 through a proxy private address wherein the Callee Station is in the second Edge Network 16, such that when the address translator receives a message addressed to it from the originating terminal it maps the address of the message to the address of the another address translator (Fig. 4, col. 10 lines 39-48) referenced by the First Router translator 18 performing network address translation by translating the private caller address into the public caller address and translating the proxy private callee address into the proxy public callee address for transmission to the Second Router translator 20 of the second Edge Network 16.



Claim 12, Borella teaches a control signal (Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 54-67, col. 9 lines 1-12) referenced by the ALLOCATE ADDRESS message 98, that when received by an address translator in a second network (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 54-67, col. 9 lines 1-12) referenced by the ALLOCATE ADDRESS messages 98 102 received by the Second Router 20 of the second Edge Network 16, causes the address translator to generate mapping in the address translator the mapping being between a destination terminal in the second network and another address translator in a first network (Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 54-67, col. 9 lines 1-19) referenced by the allocation mapping of the proxy public callee address and the proxy public caller address wherein the proxy public callee address is associated to the destination Callee Station 26 of the second Edge Network 16, which is in communication with an originating terminal in the first network (Fig. 3, col. 9 lines 19-51) referenced by the ringing message communication of step 108 between the first router translator and the first telephony interface 22 to the Caller Station 24, such that when the address translator in the second network receives a message addressed to it from the destination terminal it maps the address to the another address translator in the first network (Fig. 4, col. 10 lines 49-60) referenced by the Second Router translator 20 performing network address translation by translating the proxy public caller address into the proxy private caller address and translating the proxy public callee address into the private callee address for transmission to the First Router translator 18 of the first Edge Network 14.

Claims 14, 15, 16, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Read (Pub. No. US 2004/0037268 A1).

Claim 14, Read teaches a method of setting up a call between two packet-switched networks having overlapping address ranges (Fig. 1, page 1 paragraph [0013], page 4 paragraphs [0074]-[0076]) referenced by the making of a multimedia call between Enterprise A network with User A1 at IP address 10.1.1.1 and Enterprise B network with User B1 at IP address 10.1.1.1 which are overlapping, comprising (a) receiving a call setup request from a terminal in a first of the networks the call being destined for a terminal in the second network (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085], page 6 paragraph [0086]-[0087]) referenced by the User A1 placing a multimedia call to user B1 by sending a setup message 50 containing the identities of A and B, (b) providing the terminal in the first network with the address of an address translator in the first network for use as the terminals destination address (Fig. 1, Fig. 7) referenced by the Proxy Server 42 connect message 56 to Terminal A in the Enterprise A network with the IP address 45.6.7.8/2777 as the translator address to make the H.245 connection, (c) notifying the address translator of an address to which data received from the terminal in the first network should be passed (Fig.1, Fig. 8, page 6 paragraphs [0104]-[0105]) referenced by the terminal A1 10 of the Enterprise A network establishing H.245

communications connections 58 59 with the Proxy Server 42 wherein the Proxy Server 42 makes similar connections 60 61 to terminal B1 12 for passing data.

Claim 15, Read teaches software which when executed on suitable hardware in a call server (Fig. 1, Fig.2, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085]) referenced by the H.323 software used by Terminal A1 10 to the call server Router 32 which must use corresponding H.323 software for communications, causes the hardware to carry out the steps of (a) receiving a call setup request from a terminal in a first network the call being destined for a terminal in the second network (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085], page 6 paragraph [0086]-[0087]) referenced by the User A1 of Enterprise A network placing a multimedia call to user B1 of Enterprise B network by sending a setup message 50 containing the identities of A and B, (b) providing the terminal in the first network with the address of an address translator in the first network for use as the terminals destination address (Fig. 1, Fig. 7) referenced by the Proxy Server 42 connect message 56 to Terminal A of Enterprise A network with the IP address 45.6.7.8/2777 as the translator address to make the H.245 connection, (c) notifying the address translator of an address to which data received from the terminal in the first network should be passed (Fig.1, Fig. 8, page 6 paragraphs [0104]-[0105]) referenced by the terminal A1 10 of the Enterprise A network establishing H.245 communications connections 58 59 with the Proxy Server 42 wherein the Proxy Server 42 makes similar connections 60 61 to terminal B1 12 for passing data.

Claim 16, Read teaches a method of translating addresses between terminals in first and second packet-switched networks having overlapping address ranges (Fig. 1, page 1 paragraph [0013], page 4 paragraphs [0074]-[0076]) referenced by the making of a multimedia call between through Network Address Translations between Enterprise A network with User A1 at IP address 10.1.1.1 and Enterprise B network with User B1 at IP address 10.1.1.1 which are overlapping, comprising (a) receiving at an address translator in the first packet-switched network notification from a call server of the address of a terminal in the first packet-switched network which will be sending data (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085], page 6 paragraphs [0086]-[0089]) referenced by the Proxy Server 40 receiving from the Router 32 of Enterprise A network sending a setup message 51 which contains the identity of caller A wherein the Proxy Server 40 providing a service is inherently part of Enterprise A network, (b) receiving notification of an address to which data should be sent when received from the terminal in the first packet-switched network (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085], page 6 paragraphs [0086]-[0089]) referenced by the Proxy Server 40 receiving from the Router 32 sending a setup message 51 which contains the identity of callee B for User A1 of Enterprise A network, (c) receiving data from the terminal in the first packet-switched network and forwarding the data to the notified destination address (Fig. 1, Fig. 8, page 6 paragraphs [0104]-[0105]) referenced by the terminal A1 10 of the Enterprise A network establishing H.245 communications connections 58 59 with the Proxy Server 42 wherein the Proxy Server 42 makes similar connections 60 61 to terminal B1 12 for passing data.

Claim 17, Read teaches software which when executed on suitable hardware in an address translator in a first network (Fig. 1, Fig.2, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085]) referenced by the H.323 software used by Terminal A1 10 to the call server Router 32 of Enterprise A network and subsequently the Proxy Server 42 which must use corresponding H.323 software for communications, to carry out the steps of (a) receiving notification from a call server of the address of a terminal in the first network which will be sending data (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085], page 6 paragraphs [0086]-[0089]) referenced by the Proxy Server 40 receiving from the Router 32 sending a setup message 51 which contains the identity of caller A of Enterprise A network, (b) receiving notification of an address to which data should be sent when received from the terminal in the first network (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, page 5 paragraphs [0084]-[0085], page 6 paragraphs [0086]-[0089]) referenced by the Proxy Server 40 receiving from the Router 32 sending a setup message 51 which contains the identity of callee B for User A1 of Enterprise A network, (c) receiving data from the terminal in the first network and forwarding the data to the notified destination address (Fig. 1, Fig. 8, page 6 paragraphs [0104]-[0105]) referenced by the terminal A1 10 of Enterprise A network establishing H.245 communications connections 58 59 with the Proxy Server 42 wherein the Proxy Server 42 makes similar connections 60 61 to terminal B1 12 for passing data.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borella as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Read (Pub. No. US 2004/0037268 A1).

Claim 7, Borella teaches including intra-server communication means arranged to communicate with another call server (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 29-64) referenced by the First Gatekeeper 30 sending a Gatekeeper Setup message 92 to Second Gatekeeper 32, to obtain an address for a destination terminal (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 54-64) referenced by the lookup of the callee station number in the Server 34 database, which is under the control of the other call server (Fig. 1) referenced by the callee station 27 under the control of Gatekeeper 32. Borella does not disclose obtaining an IP address and port for a destination terminal.

Read discloses a call server (Fig. 1) referenced by the Service Centre 40, obtaining an IP address and port for a destination terminal (Fig. 4, page 6 paragraphs [0091]-[0093]) referenced by the setup message of the TCP packet with the source and destination IP address and port number, and wherein the address translator controller (Fig. 1)

referenced by the Router 32, is further arranged to provide the IP address and port of the destination terminal to an address translator (Fig. 3, page 6 paragraphs [0088]-[0090]) referenced by the router 32 sending a message to the Proxy Server 42 including the H.323 information of the destination IP address and port number for address translation.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the network address translation telephony method of Read to the internet telephony system of Borella for the purpose of making a multimedia call over a shared communications network including a firewall through which the multimedia call must pass as suggested by Read (Abstract lines 1-7).

Claim 13, Borella teaches a first packet-switched network (Fig. 1, col. 3 lines 50-52) referenced by the Internet telephony system, having a call server (Fig. 1) referenced by the First Gatekeeper 30, a terminal (Fig. 1) referenced by the First Telephony Interface 22, and an address translator (Fig. 1) referenced by the First Router 18, the call server being arranged provide the terminal with the address of the address translator as its destination address for a call (Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 28-44) referenced by the ALLOCATE ADDRESS message 88 which provides the first gatekeeper address the first public router address and payload private caller address followed by the ALLOCATE RESPONSE message 90 for a proxy public caller address, to control the address translator and to generate a mapping in the address translator between the address of the terminal in the said first packet-switched network and the address of another

network address translator outside of the first packet-switched network (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, col. 7 lines 63-67, col. 8 lines 1-53 ) referenced by the Gatekeeper Setup message 92 between gatekeepers to establish the address allocations between First Telephony Interface 22 of the first Edge Network 14 and the Second Telephony Interface 28 of the second Edge Network 16 which is outside of the first Edge Network, the address translator being arranged to communicate with the other address translator to allow communication with another terminal in another network (Fig 3, col. 9 lines 52-67, col. 10 lines 1-19) referenced by the First Router 18 establishing communication with the Second Router 20 through the Connect message 112. Borella does not teach communication with another network having an IP address which overlaps that of the first network.

Read teaches an address translator (Fig. 1, page 4 paragraphs [0074]-[0076]) referenced by the Router 32 with Network Address Translation rules, being arranged to communicate with the other address translator (Fig. 1, page 4 paragraphs [0074]-[0076]) referenced by Router 34, to allow communication with another terminal in another network (Fig. 1, page 4 paragraphs [0074]-[0076]) referenced by the Terminal 12 of Enterprise B network, having an IP address range which overlaps with that of the first network (Fig. 1, page 4 paragraphs [0074]-[0076]) referenced by the IP address of User A1 Terminal 10 set at 10.1.1.1 and the IP address of User B1 Terminal 12 set at 10.1.1.1 which is an overlapping address.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the network address translation telephony method of Read to



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the internet telephony system of Borella for the purpose of making a multimedia call over a shared communications network including a firewall through which the multimedia call must pass as suggested by Read (Abstract lines 1-7).

### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

4. Claims 1-5 are allowed.

### ***Citation of Prior Art***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Patent No. US 6724747 B1, Arango et al. discloses a method for media connectivity over a packet-based network. Patent No. US 6614781 B1, Elliot et al. discloses a voice over data telecommunications network architecture.

### ***Response to Arguments***

The amendments to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection for claims 11, 12, 15, 17 has been fully considered. The examiner respectfully maintains the rejections.

On review of the proposed amendments to claim 11, the addition of limitation "that when received by an address translator in a first network causes the address translator to generate" does not place the claim into statutory matter. The "control signal" is still neither a physical "thing" nor a statutory process. Control signals which are considered laws of nature or naturally occurring phenomena are not statutory subject matter.

On review of the proposed amendments to claim 12, the addition of limitation "that when received by an address translator in a second network causes the address translator to generate" does not place the claim into statutory matter. The "control signal" is still neither a physical "thing" nor a statutory process. Control signals which are considered laws of nature or naturally occurring phenomena are not statutory subject matter.

On review of the proposed amendments to claims 15 and 17, the modification of the limitation to "Software which when executed on suitable hardware" does not overcome the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection. Software is descriptive matter per se and are not statutory because it is neither physical "things" nor statutory processes. Further, the claim language only presents a series of steps with no useful and tangible result.

The amendments to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection for claim 6 has been fully considered. The examiner respectfully maintains the rejection. The addition of the limitation "in a first packet-switched network" and "to a second packet-switched network" are disclosed by Borella in terms of Edge Network 14 being a first packet-switched network and Edge Network 16 being a second packet-switched network. The limitation "a terminal controller arranged to receive a call set-up request from an originating terminal in the first network and provide the originating terminal with an address of an address translator in the first network as its destination address for the call" is disclosed by Borella through the router performing network address translation by translating the private caller address into the public caller address and translating the proxy private callee address into the proxy public callee address. The use of a proxy private callee address from the Telephony Interface 22 of the Caller Station 24 invariably routes the data message to the First Router 18 which must act as the address translator to forward the data message. The address although in the payload must still be present for proper routing through the first router 18.

The amendments to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection for claim 9 has been fully considered. The examiner respectfully maintains the rejection. The limitation "wherein when the address translator receives a message addressed to it from the first terminal the address translator replaces its address with an address for the another address translator" is disclosed by Borella through the first router translation to a public caller address and a public proxy address. The addresses after translation are replaced in the

message prior to transmission to the second router for subsequent processing to its final destination of the Callee Station.

The amendments to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection for claims 11 and 12 has been fully considered. The examiner respectfully maintains the rejection. Claim 11 cites "the mapping between an originating terminal in the first network and another address translator in a second network" is disclosed by Borella through the first router which maintains the address translations between the private caller address, the proxy public Callee address, the gatekeeper address and the second router address and thus maintains mapping to the second router through the Callee address. Claim 12 rejection is maintained for similar reciprocal reasons.

The amendments to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection for claims 14 and 15 has been fully considered. The examiner respectfully maintains the rejection. The limitation "providing the terminal in the first network with the address translator in the first network for use as the terminals address" is disclosed by Read through the Proxy Server in a shared network. The network being shared thus exists on both the first network as part of Enterprise A network and also as part of Enterprise B network and is consider part of either network.

The amendments to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection for claims 16 and 17 has been fully considered. The examiner respectfully maintains the rejection. The limitation

“receiving at an address translator in the first packet-switched network notification from a call server of the address of a terminal in the first packet-switched network” is disclosed by Read through the Router and Proxy Server whereby the notification is the identity of caller A in setup message 51 and the proxy server resides in a shared network and thus is part of both Enterprise A network and Enterprise B network.

The amendments to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 103 rejection for claims 13 has been fully considered. The examiner respectfully maintains the rejection. Amended claim 13 cites “provide the terminal with the address of the address translator as its destination address for a call” is disclosed by Borella (Fig. 3, col. 8 lines 28-44) referenced by the ALLOCATE ADDRESS message 88 which provides the first gatekeeper address the first public router address and payload private caller address followed by the ALLOCATE RESPONSE message 90 for a proxy public caller address.

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not


mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John L. Shew whose telephone number is 571-272-3137. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on 571-272-3174. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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**FRANK DUONG**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**